

ON THE CONNECTEDNESS OF DELIGNE-LUSZTIG VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT. We give a criterion which determines when a union of one-dimensional Deligne-Lusztig varieties has a connected closure. We obtain a new, short proof of the connectedness criterion for Deligne-Lusztig varieties due to Lusztig.

1. INTRODUCTION

We fix a finite field \mathbb{F}_q with q elements and of characteristic p , and an algebraic closure \mathbb{F} of \mathbb{F}_q . Let G_0 be a connected reductive group over \mathbb{F}_q , and let $T_0 \subset B_0 \subset G_0$ be a maximal torus and a Borel subgroup, defined over \mathbb{F}_q . We denote by G , B , etc. the base change to \mathbb{F} , and usually identify varieties over \mathbb{F} with their sets of \mathbb{F} -valued points. Denote by W the absolute Weyl group, and denote by σ the Frobenius automorphism on \mathbb{F} (and G , W , etc.). Let $S \subset W$ be the set of simple reflections determined by B . For each $w \in W$, we have the Deligne-Lusztig variety $X(w)$ over \mathbb{F} , defined by ([2], Def. 1.4):

$$X(w) := \{g \in G/B; g^{-1}\sigma(g) \in BwB\}.$$

The unique zero-dimensional Deligne-Lusztig variety is $X(\text{id}) = (G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$, and $X(w)$ is one-dimensional if and only if $w \in S$. For $s \in S$, the closure $\overline{X(s)}$ of $X(s)$ is $X(s) \cup X(\text{id})$. See Fact 2.1 below.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $I \subseteq S$. The union*

$$\overline{X(I)} := X(\text{id}) \cup \bigcup_{s \in I} X(s)$$

of Deligne-Lusztig varieties is connected if and only if I is not contained in any proper σ -stable subset of S .

Proof. If I is contained in a proper σ -stable subset of S , then $\overline{X(I)}$ projects onto the set of rational points in the quotient of G by the corresponding parabolic subgroup, so it cannot be connected. The converse will be proved in section 3. \square

If G_0 is a unitary group, the theorem was proved by Ekedahl and van der Geer, [4], Lemma 7.6 ii), and applied to study the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties over \mathbb{F}_q . See also [7], Lemma 7.1 and the discussion following it, and the remarks below. For $G_0 = GL_n$, the theorem amounts to the statement that one can pass between any two \mathbb{F}_q -rational flags by a series of steps where in each step only one subspace of the flag is modified. It is not hard to see that this is true (and this case is also contained in [4]).

Corollary 1.2. *For $w \in W$ the following are equivalent:*

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- (i) $X(w)$ is irreducible.
- (ii) The closure $\overline{X(w)}$ is connected.
- (iii) The element w is not contained in any σ -stable proper standard parabolic subgroup of W .

This result has first been obtained by Lusztig (unpublished); by now, there are a number of proofs in the literature: by Digne and Michel [3] Prop. 8.4, by Bonnafé and Rouquier [1] Thm. 2, and by Lusztig [12] Lemma 7.14. The proof given below is self-contained. For instance, in contrast to [1], we do not use the fact that Deligne-Lusztig varieties for a Coxeter element are connected (which was proved by Deligne and Lusztig, see [11]) as an ingredient. Note that it is easy to generalize the criterion to Deligne-Lusztig varieties in quotients G/P by parabolic subgroups, see [1].

Proof. Since the closure $\overline{X(w)}$ is normal (Fact 2.1 (2)), (i) and (ii) are equivalent. As in the theorem, it is easy to see that (ii) implies (iii). Finally assume that (iii) holds, and let $I(w) = \{s \in S; s \leq w\}$. The hypothesis says that $I(w)$ is not contained in a σ -stable proper subset of S , so by the theorem $\overline{X(I(w))}$ is connected. By Fact 2.1 (3), every connected component of $\overline{X(w)}$ contains a rational point, so every connected component meets $\overline{X(I(w))}$, and (ii) follows. \square

A special case of the theorem is applied by Yu and the author [7] to study the moduli space (over \mathbb{F}_p) of g -dimensional abelian varieties with Iwahori level structure at p . On this space, one has the Kottwitz-Rapoport stratification, given by the relative position of the chain of first de Rham cohomology groups and the chain of Hodge filtrations. This relative position is an element in the extended affine Weyl group of GSp_{2g} . It is striking that Kottwitz-Rapoport strata share many properties with Deligne-Lusztig varieties: they are quasi-affine, their closures are normal, the closure relations are given by the Bruhat order. Moreover, the proofs are, in a sense, quite similar. For the quasi-affineness in the case of KR strata, one uses that the moduli space with Iwahori level structure maps under a finite morphism to a flag bundle over the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties. On the latter space, the Hodge bundle is ample. The KR strata map to “relative Deligne-Lusztig varieties” in this flag bundle. One shows much in the same way as in Haastert’s proof of the quasi-affineness of Deligne-Lusztig varieties (see [8]) that the strata are quasi-affine; see [7], Thm. 5.4. To determine the closure relations, one can use a “local model diagram”: in the case of Deligne-Lusztig varieties, the local structure is the same as the local structure of Schubert cells (and for their closures etc., see the proof of Fact 2.1 (1), (2) below). For Kottwitz-Rapoport strata, the local structure is described by the local model (see Rapoport and Zink’s book [15], Ch. 3) which can be identified with a union of Schubert varieties in an affine flag variety [5]. See also the survey articles by Rapoport [14] and Haines [9].

Those Kottwitz-Rapoport strata which are contained in the supersingular locus are actually disjoint unions of Deligne-Lusztig varieties (by [6] Cor. 6.5 and [7] Cor. 7.4). Using the theorem above, one can show that all KR strata which are not contained in the supersingular locus, are connected (and conversely, if the level structure away from p is small enough), [7] Thm. 7.3. See also [4] for a similar application. The reasoning in the proof of the Corollary also appears in Oort’s paper [13] about the canonical stratification (now called the Ekedahl-Oort stratification) of the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties.

One can hope that this approach also yields results about the connectedness of closed affine Deligne-Lusztig varieties in the Iwahori case (see Viehmann [17] for the case of a maximal parahoric subgroup). However, an additional effort is required because very little is known about properties of affine Deligne-Lusztig varieties, for instance, whether each connected component contains a rational point in its closure.

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2. BASIC PROPERTIES OF DELIGNE-LUSZTIG VARIETIES

We regard the set $(G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$ as a subset of G/B ; it is the set of points fixed by σ , and as usual we call its elements the rational points of G/B .

On W , we have the Bruhat order \leq , and the length function ℓ . We denote by $C_v := BvB/B$ the Schubert cell associated with $v \in W$. Its closure \overline{C}_v is called the Schubert variety for v . The set $C_v \cap (G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is non-empty if and only if v is fixed by σ . In this case C_v is defined over \mathbb{F}_q , and is isomorphic to $\mathbb{A}^{\ell(v)}$ over \mathbb{F}_q , and we denote its set of rational points by $C_v(\mathbb{F}_q)$. We denote the subgroup of W of elements fixed by σ by W^σ .

We need the following well-known properties of Deligne-Lusztig varieties:

- Fact 2.1.** (1) *Let $w \in W$. We have $\overline{X(w)} = \bigcup_{v \leq w} X(v)$.*
 (2) *Let $v \leq w$ be elements of W . Fix points $v_1 \in X(v)(\mathbb{F})$, $v_2 \in C_v(\mathbb{F})$. Then the singularities of $\overline{X(w)}$ in v_1 and of \overline{C}_w in v_2 are smoothly equivalent. In particular, $\overline{X(w)}$ is normal.*
 (3) *Let $w \in W$, and let $X \subseteq X(w)$ be an irreducible component. Then the closure \overline{X} contains a rational point of G/B .*

Proof. To make this paper self-contained, we sketch proofs of these facts. For (1), (2), we repeat the proof given in [6], Section 5. Let $L: G \rightarrow G$ be the Lang map $g \mapsto g^{-1}\sigma(g)$. The composition $G \xrightarrow{L} G \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} G/B$ is B -equivariant if B acts in G by right multiplication, and on G/B by $b.gB = b^{-1}gB$. Taking the quotient, we get a smooth morphism of relative dimension $\dim B$

$$G/B \rightarrow [B \backslash G/B]$$

from G/B to the stack quotient $[B \backslash G/B]$. The underlying topological space of this stack is just the Weyl group W , and the fiber over $w \in W$ is $X(w)$. This proves the first two assertions.

To prove (3), it is enough to show (because of (1)) that $G_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$ acts transitively on the set of connected components of $X(w)$. We recall the argument presented in [1]: the Lang map L is a $G_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$ -torsor, so $G_0(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash L^{-1}(BwB) \cong BwB$ is connected. On the other hand, $G_0(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash L^{-1}(BwB)$ surjects onto $G_0(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash X(w)$. Another way to prove (3) is to use that all Deligne-Lusztig varieties are quasi-affine, as was proved by Haastert [8]. This makes the analogy with [7] even closer. \square

3. PROOF OF THE CONNECTEDNESS CRITERION

Lemma 3.1. *Let $s \in S$.*

- (1) *Let $v \in W$. Then $X(s) \cap C_v$ is empty, unless $v \in W^\sigma$ and $vs < v$, in which case the intersection is equi-dimensional of dimension 1.*

- (2) Let $v \in W^\sigma$, such that $vs < v$, and let $x \in C_v(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Then there exists an irreducible component $X \subset X(s)$ which is contained in C_v and whose closure \overline{X} (which is an irreducible component of $\overline{X(s)}$) contains x . Furthermore, \overline{X} contains a rational point of some cell $C_{v'}$, $v' \in W^\sigma$, $v' < v$.

Proof. Denote by U the unipotent radical of B , and by U^- the unipotent radical of the Borel opposite to B . We let $U_v = vU^-v^{-1} \cap U$, and then have an isomorphism $U_v \rightarrow C_v$, $g \mapsto gv$. It induces an isomorphism

$$X(s) \cap C_v \xrightarrow{\cong} \{g \in U_v; (gv)^{-1}\sigma(gv) \in BsB\} =: U_v(s)$$

The Lang map $L: u \mapsto u^{-1}\sigma(u)$ for U_v induces a finite étale morphism

$$U_v(s) \xrightarrow{L} vBsB\sigma(v^{-1}) \cap U_v \xrightarrow{\cong} BsB\sigma(v^{-1})v \cap v^{-1}Uv \cap U^-.$$

The second morphism is conjugation by v^{-1} . If $\sigma(v) \neq v$, then $v^{-1} \notin BsB\sigma(v^{-1})B$, and it follows that in this case the intersection $BsB\sigma(v^{-1})v \cap v^{-1}Uv$ and a fortiori the right hand side is empty.

Now assume that $v \in W^\sigma$. The Bruhat decomposition shows that the right hand side is non-empty if and only if $vs < v$, and that it is irreducible of dimension 1 in the latter case. Because L is finite étale, (1) is proved.

Now consider v, x as in (2). Let $X' \subset X(s)$ be an irreducible component which meets C_v . It follows from part (1) that $X' \cap C_v$ has dimension 1. We claim that $X' \subseteq C_v$. Otherwise, the zero-dimensional complement $X' \setminus C_v$ would intersect some other Schubert cell $C_{v'}$, but this is impossible by (1), applied to v' . Furthermore, denoting by $\overline{X'}$ the closure of X' , we have, similarly as above, a finite (étale) map $\overline{X'} \cap C_v \subset \overline{X(s)} \cap C_v \longrightarrow (BsB \cup B) \cap v^{-1}Uv \cap U^- = (BsB \cap v^{-1}Uv \cap U^-) \cup \{1\}$.

Its image is one-dimensional and closed, and hence equal to the right hand side. In particular, $\overline{X'} \cap C_v(\mathbb{F}_q)$, which is the fiber over 1, is non-empty. By applying a suitable element of $B(\mathbb{F}_q)$ to X' we produce an irreducible component $X \subset X(s)$ which is contained in C_v and whose closure contains x .

Because \overline{X} is projective, it is not contained in C_v , so it intersects non-trivially with some cell $C_{v'}$ in the closure of C_v ; since $X \subset C_v$, all points in $\overline{X} \setminus C_v$ lie in $X(\text{id})$, i. e. are rational points of G/B . \square

We note that part (1) of the lemma, except for the equi-dimensionality statement, follows from (a very special case of) Prop. 8.2 in [3], and the proof given above is basically the relevant part of the proof in loc. cit.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $I \subseteq S$ be a subset which is not contained in a σ -stable proper subset of S . Let $x \in (G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$ be a rational point, say $x \in C_v$. Assume $v \neq \text{id}$. Then there exists $s \in I$ such that $vs < v$. For each such s , there exist $v' < v$ and a rational point in $C_{v'}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ which lies in the same connected component of $\overline{X(I)}$ as x .*

Proof. To show the existence of s , note that $C_v \cap (G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q) \neq \emptyset$ implies that $v \in W^\sigma$, so in particular, $vs < v$ if and only if $v\sigma(s) < v$. This implies that unless $v = \text{id}$, there exists $s \in I$ as desired. Now we apply part (2) of the lemma. \square

By induction, the proposition implies that every rational point of $(G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is in the same connected component of $\overline{X(I)}$ as the point C_{id} . Because every

irreducible component of $\overline{X(I)}$ contains a rational point (Fact 2.1 (3)), the theorem is proved.

4. MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS

Let $s \in S$, and let $X_1 \subseteq X(s)$ be the irreducible component whose closure contains C_{id} . If the group G is split, the situation is relatively simple: $\overline{X_1} = \overline{C_s}$. In particular, all irreducible components of $\overline{X(s)}$ are just projective lines, and contain $q+1$ rational points. The finite group $G_0(\mathbb{F}_q)$ acts on $\overline{X(s)}$, and given v with $vs < v$, vsX_1 is an irreducible component of $\overline{X(s)}$ which connects a rational point in C_v with one in C_{vs} , as in the proposition. We also see that $X(s)$ has $\#(G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)/(1+q)$ irreducible components. In general, the picture is to some extent similar:

For $s \in S$, we denote by W^s the subgroup generated by all elements $\sigma^i(s)$, $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and by w_0^s its longest element. In particular, $w_0^s = s$ if G is split. In every case, $w_0^s \in W^\sigma$. We need to know the structure of W^σ , as described in

Lemma 4.1. (Steinberg [16] §1; Kottwitz, Rapoport [10] Prop. 2.3) *The subgroup $W^\sigma \subseteq W$ together with the set $\{w_0^s; s \in S\}$ is a Coxeter system. The Bruhat order on W^σ is the restriction of the Bruhat order on W to W^σ .*

In particular, the lemma implies that $W^s \cap W^\sigma = \{\text{id}, w_0^s\}$, and that for $v \in W^\sigma$, $vs < v$ if and only if $vw_0^s < v$. Now it is easy to extend the description given above for split groups to the general case.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $s \in S$.*

- (1) *Let $X_1 \subset X(s)$ be the irreducible component whose closure contains the point C_{id} . Then $\overline{X_1} \cap (G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q) = C_{\text{id}} \cup C_{w_0^s}(\mathbb{F}_q)$.*
- (2) *Let $v \in W^\sigma$ such that $vs < v$. Then $vw_0^s < v$. For every $x \in C_v(\mathbb{F}_q)$, there exists an irreducible component of $X(s)$ whose closure contains x and a rational point of $C_{vw_0^s}$.*

Furthermore, we get a formula for the number of connected components. We extend the notation introduced above as follows: For $w \in W$, the subgroup W^w denotes the smallest σ -stable standard parabolic subgroup of W which contains w , i. e. the subgroup generated by all W^s , $s \leq w$. We denote by P_0^w the standard parabolic subgroup of G_0 corresponding to W^w . For a subset $H \subseteq W$, let $N(H) = \sum_{w \in H \cap W^\sigma} q^{\ell(w)}$. For instance, $N(W) = \#(G_0/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$, and more generally $N(W^w) = \#(P_0^w/B_0)(\mathbb{F}_q)$. Concretely, for $s \in S$ we have $N(W^s) = 1 + q^{\ell(w_0^s)}$.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $w \in W$. The projection $G/B \rightarrow G/P^w$ restricts to a surjection $X(w) \rightarrow (G_0/P_0^w)(\mathbb{F}_q)$, whose fibers are the connected components of $X(w)$. In particular, $X(w)$ has $N(W)/N(W^w)$ connected components, and every connected component has $N(W^w)$ rational points of G/B in its closure.*

Proof. This is an easy consequence of the above. See [1] or [6], Cor. 5.3. □

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